THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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CANADA'S ATTITUDE

If any uncertainty existed in the United States as to Canada's attitude on reciprocal trade, it was fully answered in the great speech which Premier Bennett made on Saturday before the Canadian Society of New York. No more statesmanlike utterance has been heard on this continent for many decades. In the citadel of United States financial interests, the Prime Minister was as clear-cut and explicit in his reference to our adverse trade relations with our southern neighbors as if he were speaking in the House of Commons. "The tariffs of the United States," he said, "are its own concern, and therefor I have no business to adversely comment upon what it did with them. Nor do I. I simply state a fact. When in 1929 the United States saw fit to raise its tariffs, the Dominion of Canada had no other course open to it but to raise its tariffs also. Failure to do so possibly would have led to a condition of affairs whose only consequence might have been a modification of the firm and uncompromising basis upon which payment of our financial obligations to this country always had been made." And again: "I need only say to citizens of this Republic, that the action taken in their interests left us with small choice of action to be taken in our own. Had your positions been reversed, what else would you have done? Would you have subscribed to a one-way trade route, when the prosperity of the nation required the maintenance of a reasonable balance between imports and exports?"

The Prime Minister stressed the benefits of closer Empire trade resulting from the Ottawa Conference, as well as Canada's negotiation of a comprehensive trade treaty with France and the treaties with other European countries now in process of negotiation. These agreements were evidence, he said, of Canada's desire to remain on the broad highway of international co-operation. Now that United States has shown a similar desire, Canada welcomed it; and the Prime Minister assured his audience that in the fullest practical manifestation of the principle of trade co-operation, the government of Canada would not be found laggard.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Bennett first assumed power, he made known his attitude on Empire trade at the London Conference in just such convincing language as he used last week in New York. The Labour Government of Great Britain was not prepared to accept the Bennett policy; but in the following year the National Government was formed in Great Britain and before another year had elapsed the Bennett policy was realized at the great Empire Conference called at Ottawa.

Now, when the hour has struck for another great trade movement, Premier Bennett takes the same course of presenting, at first hand, his views to the American people. And there can be little doubt what the reaction to such a speech will be. It will be hailed with enthusiasm on both sides of the international boundary line.

Perhaps its most important immediate result will be to educate the American people as to the importance of mutual concessions in arriving at any satisfactory trade agreement with this country, and to disabuse them of the opinion that Canada is not fully prepared to co-operate, provided the interests of her basic producers are safeguarded.

THE TRUE SUCCESS

A recent debate among Prince of Wales College students was on a resolution "that there is more pleasure in pursuit than in possession." The affirmative side, we are pleased to note, won by "a large majority." The vote in no sense reflected on the ability of the disputants on the contra side; it could scarcely have gone in their favour in any reasoned judgment. Who has not experienced the joy of pursuit of some hobby or ambition, and the dissatisfaction which possession, sooner or later, brings inevitably in its wake! The theme is one which has inspired many Keats' "Ode On a Grecian Urn." Addressing the figures depicted in joyous attitude on the urn, the poet exclaims:

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter; therefore, ye soft pipes, play on;
Not to the sensual ear, but, more endeared,
Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone:
Fair youth, beneath the trees, thou canst not leave
Thy song, nor ever can those trees be bare;
Bold Lover, never, never canst thou kiss,
Though winning near the goal—yet, do not grieve;
She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!"

"To travel hopefully," wrote Stevenson, "is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labour." There is a world of wisdom in this apothegm, which preceding generations also felt and expressed. That is why toil and effort, struggle and stress, are so necessary in developing character. In Nature, it has been said, there is nothing inanimate. Everything is alive; everything is going somewhere, or else coming back; nothing is static. If there were any abiding satisfaction in possession, in success once achieved, we should all be "static"—all perfectly content to drift with the tide, to rest on our oars, and slumber through existence.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lent does not begin till March 6, Ash Wednesday.

Senator Hughes has been enjoying a Canada-wide front page publicity recently due to his war resolution.

Always welcome to Charlottetown are the representatives of the "Farmers' Parliament" who assemble here today for the opening meetings of Farmers' Week. That their visit will be both enjoyable and profitable is the wish of all our citizens.

The index number of retail prices, rents, and costs of services fell from 79.0 in December to 78.9 in January, advances in the sundries and fuel groups being more than offset by declines for foods. An index for retail prices alone, that is, excluding rents and costs of services, receded from 74.1 to 73.9. When foods were removed from this index it was 78.7 for January as against 78.6 in December. For 46 food items an index moved down from 69.3 to 68.8, declines for eggs, bread, flour and tea influencing the group more than advances for creamery butter, potatoes, and most meats. The fuel and lighting index moved up from 88.4 to 89.0, owing to increased prices for coal, coke and wood.

Senator Meighen makes a clear distinction between what he considers the advantages of national vs. individual enterprise. In the Senate he said his view was that in national or state enterprises, where a large amount of capital is required in relation to the labor, it is probable that public ownership and operation is better. Where labor forms a large factor, public ownership works with less efficiency. He said: "In respect of railways, labor is a considerable factor. Our railway difficulties are due in part to that circumstance and in part to the fact that much capital has been expended, not for business reasons but for purposes of state."

It was a Mayor of New York who succinctly declared "Queen (of Roumania) you have said a mouthful." It may be remarked that the Royalty of Britain seldom speak without saying something which would correspond to the Mayor's dictum. Take the Prince of Wales, for instance, whom the German's in pre-war days declared to be "an ambassador of commerce," his public utterances are usually characterized by epigrammatic expressions of shrewd commonsense which "touch the spot." Before leaving for a visit to the continent he reminded the London Chamber of Commerce that: "We are now living, mostly because of the results of the world war, a life which is far more collective in principle than individualistic." Which is what Premier Bennett also has been driving home in his speeches.

If the C.C.F. Mayor of Toronto does not believe in cutting official salaries he is no piker at boosting taxes. It is reported he proposes that the Dominion Government reserve to itself the right to impose income tax up to 50 per cent or more of a man's income; "then the province will take another slice and then finally the city will take what is left—if any. This, of course, would apply only to wealthy people. If a man had a reasonably moderate income, each of the governments might be content with 10 or 15 per cent, and they would leave him the balance to pay his sales taxes, excise taxes, land taxes, automobile taxes, amusement taxes, gasoline taxes, school taxes, and—assuming that he spent nothing for food, clothing and shelter—an opportunity of accumulating a small estate which would ultimately be dissipated in inheritance tax." Such is C.C.F. economic policy.

Notes By The Way

The English language presents a vast field for the curious on the subject of word lore. It has huge storerooms of words, which are hidden away and never see the light; words which have fallen into "innocuous desuetude," and are never met with in a lifetime. It has been estimated that Shakespeare had a vocabulary of about 14,000 words. Milton managed to complete his immortal words on a vocabulary about half as extensive as the Bard of Avon. A refined person nowadays is said to have a speaking acquaintance with about 6,000 words, while the average talker gets along through life with anything from 2,000 to 3,000 to draw upon. When it is remembered that the English language comprises between 200,000 and 300,000 words, it will be seen that the percentage in common use is most strangely small.—Guelph Mercury.

Since the British Empire ceased to be a political unit with a central government responsible for the safety and the welfare of the whole it has become of vital importance that the several governments in the King's self-governing Dominions should keep in the closest touch with one another in matters which concern them all. In question of defense and of economic development no member of the British Commonwealth of Nations can afford to pursue a policy of self-sufficiency; individual policies, no longer subject to a single direction, must be co-ordinated to serve the common purpose. There is the difficulty that machinery for securing the continuous consultation necessary for effective co-ordination has yet to be created, although the need for it is now generally recognized.—London Times.

Greater than any General in war is the Captain at sea—for the latter's thought at all times is to guide his ship safely through storms and emergencies, and to save those under his command and care, whose as the former's object is to destroy life. There is something very vital for every man and woman in this traditional statement—"Captain remains on ship." No worthwhile task should be neglected or left undone. If a Captain at sea considers it his duty and privilege to stay by his ship, and go down with it if necessary, how much more should each of us value our opportunity to live and to weather every human storm in the best of courage.

The two best neighbors, the United States and Canada, have amicably settled a very nasty problem. Thanks to that vile experiment prohibition, enforcement got considerably out of hand. In hot pursuit of a Canadian vessel (the I'm Alone, a suspected rum-runner) an American chaser fired on the I'm Alone 200 miles at sea and sunk it. One member of the crew lost his life and all the crew lost their possessions. United States and Canadian commissioners discussed the case and have agreed that the United States shall apologize to Canada and pay damages. Right! We owe the apology. We owe the damages. And, as decent people should, we thank Canada for being so patient about an outrageous act. —Boston Traveller.

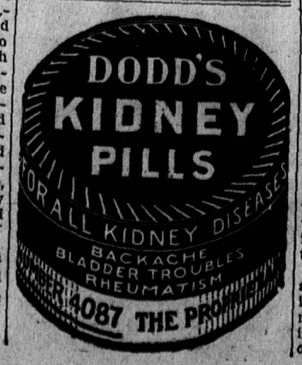
In 1776, a body of New Englanders settled in Digby under the leadership of William McDermott, but this settlement was largely broken up by frequent attacks of privateers. The town as it exists today was founded by Loyalists from New England in 1783. The locality was first known as Conway, and the governor's grant was dated 1784. The name Digby was given to the town in honor of Hon. Robert Digby, a British admiral, who superintended the transportation of many of the Loyalist settlers. Colonel Moody, a famous fighter of North Carolina, in the revolutionary war, settled in Digby county.

The well controlled life is balanced by its losses and gains. Each gain and each loss, somehow enters into the structure of one's character, however. And so what we are is always indicative of the manner in which we handle life. In a man's face is a running story of all this, though much of the struggle and strife is screened off—with the deepest and most lasting scars within the heart. More than any monetary loss is this loss of Spirit, because behind all material gains, even, must be this ever present inborn urge of Spirit which stays by one and uplifts in the face of all material losses! This Spirit is forever saying: You must not give up. You must not fail. You must go on!—Ex.

The Belgians are going in for pipe smoking on a larger scale. Heretofore the preference was for cigars, cigarillos and cigarettes but the depression has resulted in a reversion to the pipe with a corresponding increase in pipe tobacco and decrease in other forms. A considerable quantity of Canadian burley tobacco was marketed in Belgium in 1930 due to the scarcity of United States tobacco but owing to the higher price of the Canadian product very little has entered the market since. The United States is the largest source of supply.

Ancient steak reputed to be 10,000 years old furnished a delicious dinner at Stockholm. The dish was composed of steak cut out of a mammoth which had been dead 10,000 years. Professor Lindbergh, head of the Swedish Expedition, who has just returned from the North Taiga, Siberia, made the announcement. The scientist discovered the carcass of a mammoth of the antediluvian epoch, perfectly preserved in the ice. After a thorough investigation the animal was declared still to be in perfectly edible condition. Accordingly it was cut up, basted and devoured by the hungry members of the party, who found this record cold storage meat delicious.

The trouble with the League of Nations is its modesty. It hides its lights under a bushel and the layman, or the man in the street knows little of its great value to the World. We made this comment after attending a Press conference at Geneva, where like every other delegate we were enthusiastic over the results of that great body. But nowadays there are too many persons who think the world should know what they do without their making an effort to advertise, or inform the people.—Ex.



That Baby of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CAUSE OF MOST CASES OF SUFFERING AND DISABILITY

A recent survey of chronic disease in Massachusetts showed that out of an estimated total of 500,000 or half million persons afflicted with a chronic disease, there were 138,000 ill with rheumatism of whom 5,600 were totally disabled.

The figures further show that the suffering and disability caused by chronic arthritis (rheumatism) is greater than that from any other of the chronic diseases of temperate climates. Thus there were 84000 cases of heart disease with 2600 disabled, hardening of the arteries 64000 cases, diseases of eye and ear 24000, apoplexy 16000, tuberculosis 16000, diabetes 15000, and cancer 11,500.

Heart disease leads as a cause of death, but, whereas the patient with heart disease lives from seven to nine years on the average, the rheumatic patient lives fourteen years or more."

I am quoting Dr. Ernest E. Irons, Chicago, in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

It is pointed out that chronic arthritis can be no longer thought of as a disease of certain joints—knee, ankle, shoulder, spine — but rather as a general or "systemic" disease in which there are disturbances of the blood circulation, the building up and tearing down processes of the body, disturbances of the stomach and intestines, as well as the changes in the joints themselves.

You can thus see that as there are a number of wrong conditions there must be a number of causes which include infection (teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, and intestine), injury (falls, sprains, strains), pressure interfering with normal blood or nerve supply, fatigue, exposure, sensitiveness to foods, nervous strain, and gland disturbance.

Now as there are such a number of causes it means that treatment must be of a general nature—removing infection, improving the circulation, removing (by surgery) if necessary) obstructions to nerves or blood vessels, improving the circulation in the joint itself by various forms of heat, correcting the diet (by lessening the starch foods and avoiding foods to which the patient is sensitive), and in some cases the use of vaccines.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

LONGEVITY

Sir,—There is at present living on the south shore of Prince Edward Island five of the sons and daughters of the late John Inman of Harrington which, I think must surely break any Island record for long life and retention of faculties. The oldest, Elizabeth, (Mrs. Harrington), of Nine Mile Creek has passed her 94th year; Mary Ann, (Mrs. Inman), of Victoria, is now 93; Grace, (Mrs. Stordy), of Victoria, has passed her 91st year; Carrie, (Mrs. Farrow), of Hampton, is 89, and Mr. John Inman of Hampton, who has passed his 87th year. The grand total is 454 years.

It is a delight to meet with any of this aged five. It has been my extreme pleasure to have recently spent an hour with two of the family. I can truthfully state their faculties are as alert as they have ever been. In conversation one forgets they are conversing with aged people. In the family, there were four older members, all brothers, and also there had been four younger members, the five named above forming the centre group.

One can only wish such dear young old folk many more years of their present happy existence.

They love this present world, but the ties of earth have in no way interfered with long years of preparation for the mansions to which they shall some day attain.

I am, Sir, etc.,
OBSERVER.

Ontario K. C'S.

(Mail & Empire)

The appointment of 75 new K.C.'s by the Hepburn Government, which at the same time took the title away from a number of other lawyers, has naturally attracted the attention of "Obiter Dicta," official publication of Osgoode Hall law students. In a learned article dealing with the the whole subject of appointing K.C.'s the law students' organ contrasts the situation in England with that in Ontario.

In England the title of K. C. is a much sought and high prized distinction. It is not showered on the unexpecting head of the fortunate recipient by an indulgent but inscrutable Government concealed behind the transparent shibboleth of a Governor-in-Council. It is only granted by the Lord Chancellor on the application of the would-be King's Counsel himself. Furthermore, it is only sought and granted when a barrister has reached the pinnacle of his career, and when he has demonstrated beyond all doubt that he is a leader of the Bar. For the English K. C. must be literally a leader. He may not, after attaining his K. C. accept any brief in which he does not appear as the senior and leading counsel. His source of revenue is thus considerably circumscribed, for he is precluded from accepting many lucrative briefs in which he does not appear in the leading role. It is, therefore, only those barristers who have attained legal eminence, and financial independence who can and do "take silk" in England. "Obiter Dicta" goes on to express regret over the situation in Ontario.

"It is not surprising, then, that in harmony with the disinterest of the recently defrocked King's Counsel, there should be a tendency within the profession to deprecate, if not to despise, the acquisition of the honor. What is more serious is an echoing tendency among the laity to disparage both the distinction and the possessors of it. Laymen as a whole have always been chary of according due respect to the members of the legal fraternity. In the past the "wearers of the silk robe" have been free from public opprobrium by virtue of the impregnable position they occupied in public esteem. That this last stronghold of probity is being assailed should be of concern, not only to the profession, but to all thoughtful persons. Disrespect for those learned in the law leads inevitably to disrespect for the law itself. Disrespect for the law leads ultimately to lawlessness."

"Obiter Dicta" fears that owing to the unprecedented profligacy of successive governments at Queen's Park in awarding the honor, the title of King's Counsel will soon share the unhappy fate of the extitle of Esquire, leaving behind only its name as a popular and colloquial synonym for lawyer.

Dickens And Burns

(Andrew Paterson in the Montreal Gazette)

The other day, on January 25, to be exact, the admirers of Robert Burns all over the world celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Scotland's Bard. On February 7, on an equally large scale, the birthday of Charles Dickens, the English novelist, was honored. The universal tribute thus paid to Burns and Dickens is unequalled in the annals of literature, and strange as it may seem, is but one of the many interesting parallels which the careers and achievements of these two great literary geniuses have to offer.

Consider, first their lives. Both were brought up in homes that knew the pinch of poverty, Dickens's boyhood was associated with a debtors' prison, which reminds us that in one respect their early years differed, for Burns' parents were of the sincere, hard-working, godly type, while Dickens's father, Micawber, of "David Copperfield," was a thriftless, careless, happy-go-lucky mortal, into whose life, strange to say, something did "turn up" that was beyond his wildest imagination, and that was a son who was a literary genius.

Brought up in the circumstances indicated, both Burns and Dickens were denied the education they coveted .However, neither was illiterate, thanks to their passion for books. Whether college life would have been a help is a debated point. Would it have meant the sacrifice of the heart to the intellect? If so, then college life would have been fatal to Burns and Dickens, for both owed their great power over their fellows to the fact that they wrote from the heart.

Victims of circumstance, both Burns and Dickens were sent to work at an early age, and to tasks that did not help them much in the pursuit of literature. We see young Burns as a farm hand, Dickens as a bottle-washer in a blacking factory. On attaining manhood their lives seem to separate. We are all familiar with the story of Burns, striving in vain to be a farmer on his own, and cultivating the muse as a recreation. On the other hand we see Dickens trying one profession after another to support himself and his people, at last finding his metier as a journalist and a novelist.

And yet their lives continue to be not dissimilar. In 1786, when Burns was only 27, he was acclaimed in Edinburgh as Scotland's national bard. In 1841, when Dickens was only 29, practically the same age, Edinburgh, the literary centre of the day, paid homage to him as the hero of the hour in a manner she had not done since she crowned her own Scottish son with her laurels.

And then both were cut off when they were at the height of their powers, Burns was only 37 when he died. Dickins, it is true, was 58, but he was stricken while in the midst of writing the book which contains his most subtle and intriguing plot, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," a book which showed that he had lost none of his skill in creating characters and holding the public breathless.

So much for the lives of Dickens and Burns. What about their writings? Here again we find many most interesting parallels bearing in mind, of course, that the vehicle of the one was prose, and that the other was a rhymer.

In the first place both rendered the same service to the literature of their respective countries. Everyone knows how Burns purified the minstrelsy of Scotland. Nobody would care to sing, let alone listen, to, pre-Burns songs. Of course there are exceptions such as "There's noe luck aboot the hoose." In like manner Dickens purified the old English novel. In his first great book, "The Pickwick Papers," published when he was scarcely more than a youth, he records his ambition that "throughout this book there shall be no incident or expression which could call a blush into the most delicate cheek or wound the feelings of the most sensitive person." Now neither Burns nor Dickens were namby-pamby persons, and it is obvious that in their efforts to purify literature they were actuated by the highest ideals.

There is another odd parallel that may be mentioned in passing. Both delighted in preserving old customs. Burns, for instance, wrote "Hallowe'en" to keep alive the memory of certain fast-disappearing custom. How he would stare today were he on this continent on the 31st of October. But it is not too much to contend that the popularity of Hallowe'en today, though the nature of the customs may have changed, owes its being to Burns' poem.

Turning to Dickens we find him in "Pickwick" writing "a good-humored Christmas chapter, containing an account of some sports which, although in their way good custom, are not quite too religiously kept up in these degenerate times". Strange as it may seem to us, the observance of Christmas a hundred years ago was almost dead. Dickens's chapter heading indicates so. But the author followed up his famous Christmas chapter in "Pickwick" with his equally celebrated Christmas stories ,notably the "Christmas Carol," and these so revived interest in the Advent festival that its observance is excelled by none in the calendar.

But looking more closely into the works of the two, one of the first things that strikes us is the democracy of Burns and Dickens. Of the former it was early pointed out that he chose no Grecian gods and goddesses as the subject of his muse, but he immortalised the "Bonnie Jeans" and the "Highland Marys" of his own countryside. Dickens in like manner made no highborn maidens the heroines of his stories. His most charming love episode centres around "Ruth Pinch", the sister of an architect's clerk.

Again, Dickens seems to have about the same regard for lords as Burns; sometimes one would think, less. Burns sings:

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, and starts, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word.
He's but a coof for a' that.

The first lord you meet in Dickens's works—you meet him in the "Pickwick Papers" at Bath—goes by the title "Lord Mutonhead", and that just about describes him. In "Bleak House" we meet the "Duke of Foodle," "Lord Boodle," and a "Sir Thomas Doodle;" and in "Nicholas Nickleby," Lord Verisopt." No, Dickens was not an admirer of the personnel of the House of Lords.

We meet quite a number of "Holy Willies" in Dickens. But perhaps the nearest approach is "Mr. Pecksniff" in "Martin Chuzzlewit." "Mr. Pecksniff" was a moral man. So he was. Perhaps there never was a more moral man than Mr. Pecksniff; especially in his conversation and his correspondence. He was a most exemplary man; fuller of virtuous precepts than a copybook. Some people likened him to a direction post, which is always telling the way to a place but never goes there; but these were his enemies."

Now it must not be construed that Burns and Dickens were irreligious men. Far from it. They were religious men in the best sense of the word. But they disliked the cheap, emotional type of religion which is always posing as I am holier than thou. Their religion was based upon a deep and solemn reverence of the Almighty, a reverence that is described in the Good Book as the Fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom.

The Poets' Corner

PRELUDE IN E MINOR (CHOPIN)

Perhaps it is a silent garden where
The ghosts of smiling childhood start up from
The rank grown grass and flowering weeds, or some
Old image knelling sadness mid the fair
Of life; or when beside some grave a prayer
Is sighed; or when, alone, the bleak vision
Of waves that chant the slow eternal song
Heard all night through, the saddest theme to hear.

Was this the saddest music that he heard?
I hear the waves within its harmony,
In the recurring phrase, the minor third,
The modulation and monotony
Of rhythm, chords and theme. The waves have surged
Upon the shore, I see the sea, his sea.

—Irene Haugh.

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Origins Of The British Glass Industry

(Industrial Britain)

The uses of glass are so familiar to us that we become almost unconscious of its presence. Yet there is a surprising amount of it in nearly every home—windows, mirrors, electric light bulbs and shades, flower vases, tableware, bottles and other glass containers, and ornamental glass. Besides this, there are numerous industrial uses for glass, such as high-pressure gauge glasses, oil cups, glass cylinders and sight feeds, etc.

In England, most of the glass is made in the northern part of the country. Glass has, however, a history which begins long before its establishment in Northern England, and in fact before the history of England begins at all.

The earliest glass of which specimens now exist comes from Egypt, and we know that it was manufactured in that country as long ago as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries B. C. The Romans, who, unlike the Greeks, made considerable use of glass, became acquainted with the craft through their trading contact with Egypt.

Upon the break-up of the Roman Empire the centre of the industry was transferred to Venice. It is probable that the Venetians were largely indebted for their skill to the teaching of Roman refugees who fled to this swampy and inaccessible part when the imperial city fell.

The industry became so important in Venice that if a glass craftsman endeavored to leave and teach his art abroad, he was liable to a range of punishments varying from the galleys, to death at the hands of a trained assassin. In spite of the utmost precautions, however, the making of glass revived in mediaeval times in Lorraine and in Bohemia. Whilst Venice manufactured mainly drinking glasses and artistic objects, Lorraine first developed certain types of window glass.

The general prosperity of England in Tudor and Elizabethan times brought about a great change in domestic architecture. The castle with only narrow slits to admit the light, was rapidly giving place to the unprotected manor house with its ample window space. Accordingly there was a strong incentive to introduce better mehods of making window glass. In Lorraine—from the Vosges to the Ardennes—the making of large sheets of broad glass was being carried on. It was thenecessity of having glass in the form of these larger and better sheets for the new type of manor house which led to the settling of the Lorrainers in the forest of the Weald of Sussex and Kent in the latter half of the sixteenth century (1570).

About the same time (1575) that the Lorrainers were bringing to England the art of window-glass making, Venetians were being induced to settle in London and make drinking glasses. Until the middle of the sixteenth century the drinking vessels in everyday use in England were of pewter or earthenware—glass being considered much too fragile and valuable for any but special occasions. What few glasses had been in use had been imported from Venice and were extremely costly.

The Ventian glass-makers were housed in London in a hall of the Crutched Friars, and the King made them liberal monetray grants. Youths were taken into their employ, and in the course of a few years they imparted much of their skill to these native workmen.

In 1586 complaints were made to the Queen's Council with regard to the laying waste of woods occasioned by the working of glasshouses in their vicinity. Wood was the usual fuel, and the consumption of it was enormous. Even the supplies of timber for the navy were endangered by its constant and increasing use for other purposes. These considerations brought about the use of coal.

The new fuel was naturally only adopted gradually, and it was not until 1616 that the Government was able to take the important step of prohibiting the use of wood entirely. It followed from the use of coal that the industry was obliged to move to the coalfields. Accordingly in a short time we find glassworks established in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and not long afterwards in Lancashire, which is now the most important centre of the industry in Britain.

CAR WINDOWS

Car windows are picture frames
Where faces strange appear
One need not seek adventure
In lands remote and queer.

For standing on the corner,
In the smallest, dullest place,
Reflections of the world go by
In every type of face.

—Edith-Catherine Cohen